

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OHIO.

The majority against the Administration in this State will probably not fall far short of eighty thousand. The revolution is complete. An entire Republican delegation has been elected to Congress, no candidate by less than 1,500 majority, others by majorities of 4,000, 5,000, and even 7,000. The present delegation in Congress is composed of seven Whigs, two Independent Democrats, and twelve so-called Democrats. Of the Republican candidates elected, twelve were formerly Whigs, five Independent Democrats, four Democrats. All go in on the Anti-Nebraska issue. The Ohio Columbus says: "The Know Nothing element had its effect in the late election. To what extent it contributed to the victory is uncertain. One thing was plainly observable—wherever it generally prevailed, it smothered the Anti-Slavery feeling."

The delegation elect stands as follows:

| Dist. | Members Elect. | Incumbents. |
|-------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | T. G. DAY. | D. T. DIBBY. |
| 2. | J. S. LAMSON. | J. S. HARRISON. |
| 3. | D. CAMPBELL. | L. D. CAMPBELL. |
| 4. | M. H. NICHOLS. | M. D. CAMPBELL. |
| 5. | R. MOTT. | A. E. EDGETON. |
| 6. | J. R. ELLIS. | A. ELLISON. |
| 7. | A. HARRIS. | A. HARRIS. |
| 8. | B. STANTON. | M. B. CORWEN. |
| 9. | G. K. WATSON. | F. W. GREEN. |
| 10. | J. W. MASON. | J. W. MASON. |
| 11. | V. B. HORTON. | T. L. RITCHIE. |
| 12. | S. GILLES. | E. B. DODD. |
| 13. | S. GILLES. | E. B. DODD. |
| 14. | P. BATES. | H. H. JOHNSON. |
| 15. | W. R. SAPP. | W. R. SAPP. |
| 16. | J. A. BROWN. | W. R. SAPP. |
| 17. | C. J. ALBRIGHT. | W. R. SAPP. |
| 18. | J. R. LUTHER. | G. B. BISHOP. |
| 19. | J. W. MASON. | J. W. MASON. |
| 20. | J. R. GIDDINGS. | J. R. GIDDINGS. |
| 21. | A. A. BINGHAM. | Andrew Stuart. |

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Before this letter will reach you, you will have received full particulars of the triumph of the Freedom party in Ohio. The entire Congressional delegation, and a majority of from seventy to eighty thousand for the State ticket, will do for one election. Hamilton county has done nobly in this contest. In 1852, Pierce's majority in this county was making, clear of 11,000 votes.

Among the delegation elected to Congress are four staunch Free-Soilers, viz: Giddings, Wade, Bliss, and Watson; and the whole delegation are sound opponents of the slave power. Pennsylvania and Indiana seem also to be not far behind us, and, I trust, we will have good news from Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

The *Enquirer*, of this city, gives it up that the Anti-Nebraska party will have a large majority in the next Congress. It shows that there are a majority of 34 in Congress, and allowing the Nebraskaists the whole South, and twenty-five members from the North, we would still have a majority of four in Congress. But a dozen or twenty is the greatest number that can be got behind us, and I think it shows like very much to see Lewis D. Campbell made Speaker of the next House of Representatives. His faithful services for years past in Congress, and the noble manner in which he led the fight of winter, entitle him to that post. It would be a great triumph for two years of Freedom to occupy that chair, so long filled by tools of the slave power.

In the past few weeks, several important religious bodies have held Conventions in our city. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Southern Ohio held their Conference. The Convention was with great unanimity adopted resolutions condemning the Nebraska scheme and the Fugitive Slave law, and declaring the opinion that slaveholders ought not to be received into the Methodist Church, or allowed to continue there.

In addition to this, there has been held here a General Convention of the Christian denomination in the United States and Canada. This denomination numbers about a thousand ministers, and all sorts of good men, and was largely represented in the Convention, embracing many men of talent. Antioch College, of which Horace Mann is President, is under the control of this denomination.

Mr. Mann was present at the Convention, and gave an interesting address on the prospects and objects of the College.

The subject of Slavery came before the body; and strong resolutions against the whole system of Slavery, and particularly condemning the Nebraska scheme and the Fugitive Slave law, were adopted by a large vote.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

Arrangements have been made by the Anti-Slavery friends here to have a course of Anti-Slavery lectures this winter. The opening lecture is to be given next Thursday evening, by Theodore Parker. Wendell Phillips, C. M. Smith, and others, will also lecture.

popular vote has decided against the Maine Law, it is probable that he gained no strength from that quarter.

The House will consist of about 50, hitherto known as Whigs, 40 so-called Democrats, and 10 Anti-Nebraska Democrats. The Senate, with the members holding over, will probably stand 17 so-called Democrats to 16 Whigs; some of the former of course being Anti-Nebraska, there can be little doubt of the election of an Anti-Nebraska Senator.

IOWA.

It is already known that the Anti-Nebraska members are largely in the majority in the lower house of the Legislature; but it has been asserted that the Senate is tied, or has one Locofoco majority. Late Iowa papers correct this last error. The *Dubuque Observer* states that the Whig candidate in the Polk Senatorial district has the certificate, which gives an Anti-Nebraska majority of one; and the *Burlington Hawk-Eye* mentions the return of a Whig Senator from California, who it was supposed would be absent. So that the "gallant Dodge" is nowhere.

MICHIGAN.

The principal nominations have now been made. We subjoin a list:

Republican—Governor, Kinsley S. Bingham; Lieutenant Governor, George A. Coe; Congress, 1st district, Wm. A. Howard; 2d, Henry Waldron; 3d, S. Walbridge; 4th, Moses Wiener.

Democratic—Governor, John S. Barry; Lieutenant Governor, William A. Richardson; Congress, 1st district, Clark Stuart; 2d, Wm. A. Noble; 3d, Samuel Clark; 4th, George W. Peck.

The Nebraska candidate for Congress in the 4th district, is the editor of the *Chicago* of Douglass, the *Michigan State Journal*, and made himself famous by his opposition to the re-election of Cass to the U. S. Senate in 1849. At one time he made great pretensions to Anti-Slavery, but like Ransom, Senator from Kansas, he has since abandoned "Democratic" leaders. It was only a sham, as their subsequent course has demonstrated.

General Stephens, who is thrown overboard by the Nebraska office-holders, who preponderated in the 4th district Democratic Convention, was present on the occasion, and made a speech, in which he stated, that should he again be honored with a seat upon the floor of Congress, and a similar bill to that of the Nebraska-Kansas bill be introduced, he should vote as he had done on the one passed at the last session, against it.—N. Y. Tribune.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A formal Convention of the Free Democratic Party of Massachusetts was held at Springfield on the 17th, for the purpose merely of sanctioning the Republican nominations and the Republican Party. It was simply a delegate Convention. Mr. Hale was present, and delivered an effective speech.

The Know Nothings held their State Convention at Boston on the 18th, and it is said, 1,000 delegates were present. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, but they are reported as turbulent and stormy.

Several ballottings were had for a ticket, and at last Henry J. Gardner was declared the nominee for the office of Governor, and Simon Brown for the office of Lieut. Governor. Mr. Gardner has been a Webster Whig. Such a selection shows the affinities of a majority of the Massachusetts Know Nothings. The *Tel.* says that Henry Wilson was among the persons ballotted for, and that he promptly declined to receive a nomination. As General Wilson says he is not a member of the order, how could he be present to refuse a nomination? The telegraph is not always very intelligible. It is further stated that, after the nominations were made, the Secretary was instructed to make such anonymous communications to several of the Boston papers as would mislead them and the public as to the candidates nominated.

Of course, the sublime morality of such a procedure must commend it to the moral sense of every man!

Mr. Banks has been re-nominated by a Democratic Convention in the seventh district. We hope he may be re-elected, although we should have greatly preferred his re-nomination by a Republican Convention. He made a speech, in which he avowed his hostility to the Nebraska Bill and Slavery, and his determination to separate himself from the Administration on these questions, but at the same time declared that he adhered to the Democratic Party. We should like to know where the Democratic Party is. It is time that men of sense should emancipate themselves from slavery to mere names.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Burke, Hard Shell Democratic State Committee met at Concord last week, and repudiated the Pierce Administration, and declared a preference for Sam Houston, of Texas, for the Presidency.

Poor General Houston! This will scarcely promote his political prospects.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The following table exhibits the result of the Congressional elections in the eleven States which have voted, compared with the present Congress:

| | New Congress. | Present Congress. |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Arkansas | 2 | 2 |
| California | 2 | 2 |
| Florida | 1 | 1 |
| Illinois | 1 | 1 |
| Iowa | 1 | 1 |
| Missouri | 1 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 20 |
| Ohio | 5 | 21 |
| Indiana | 2 | 9 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 21 | 65 |

Administration majority in the present Congress, 44; opposition majority in the new Congress, 44. Look to the Administration, 52.

The election of Fuller in the district of Maine, though it is not improbable that Milliken may receive the certificate on account of fatal irregularities in Aroostook.

But it is of not so much consequence that the Administration is in a minority in these States; we want to know how many of the slave power states, compared with Freedom and the free power. So we are obliged to place the six Missouri Whigs with the 21 Administration men, giving Slavery 27, and leaving Freedom 44 members without regard to the Union and Free-Soil members.

One hundred and forty-eight members are yet to be chosen—74 from Free States, and 74 from Slave States. In the contest upon slavery it is not safe to rely upon any Southern member for a vote on the right side, so we may add 74 to the 27 already chosen, and yield the right side to the slave power.

A full House consists of 234 members, a majority being 118. The only question, then, is, can the slaveholders get 17 more members from the Free States yet to elect? These States are the following:

ed slave. I understand that Frederick feels a great degree of commiseration for his erring brother Stephen, and hopes to do something for bringing him back to the path of rectitude.

We cannot see how the seventeen pro-slavery men are to come from. There may be one in New Hampshire, one in Connecticut, three or four in New York, one or two in Illinois, and one or two in New Jersey—but at the utmost there is only ten. This calculation leaves 84 members without regard to Slavery and the Administration under the form and name of the Whig Party, and yields its support heartily to Mr. Morrill, the head of the Republican Party, which now holds in its hands the destinies of the State. This is the way to bring about a union of the true men of the free States.

VERMONT.

We do not exactly understand the state of things in Vermont; but the Whig managers do not seem to be pursuing a very conciliatory course. They claim the lion's share, and are determined to keep up a Whig party.

Lawrence Brainerd (Independent Democrat) has been elected U. S. Senator, for the short term, till March 4, 1855; Mr. Collamer for the long term.

Nebraska men (in Italy) 4; Anti Nebraska Democrats (small caps) 5; Broom, Native. The residue (16) Anti-Nebraska Whigs.

Pollock has a majority of 30,000. Mr. Pollock answered the questions of the Independent Democrat satisfactorily, and they withdrew their own nominations and resolved to support him. The Anti-Nebraska forces of the State concentrated upon him. He was also the candidate of the Temperance Party, but as the

six years. The vote for the latter was as follows:

| | Senate. | House. |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|
| Collamer, Whig | 5 | 19 |
| Shaffer, Free Soil | 5 | 57 |
| Baxter, Whig | 2 | 2 |
| Dillingham, Dem. | 2 | 9 |
| Majority for Collamer | 10 | 14 |

Mr. Collamer, in a letter to Charles Lyman, dated October 7, 1854, defines his position, as follows:

"I am utterly opposed to the Nebraska repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I regard the repeal a faithful breach of public faith, and that it involves the free States from an obligation to any of the compromises ever made on the subject of slavery since the adoption of the Constitution.

"I was ever opposed to any compromise by which free territory should be ceded to slavery, and I always so voted and insisted; particularly in a speech in the House of Representatives, in July, 1848. (It may be found in the *Congressional Globe*.) I retained and expressed the same position in the Senate, in 1849 and 1850.

"I regard the Fugitive Slave Law (pass of that compromise) as inconsistent with the rights and safety of our free people, and its course of summary proceeding a violation of the usual and proper course of judicial proceeding. I have, however, been modified by allowing a jury trial in the place of arrest, which should be immediately and unconditionally repealed."

On the 10th, in joint assembly, the old Board of Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts was re-elected, with the exception of Judge Collamer, whose place was supplied by Levi Underwood.

Several unsuccessful ballottings have taken place for a Secretary of State. The distinction kept up in the Legislature between the Anti-Administration members is a miserable one. Why cannot the Whigs put aside their bigotry, and unite cordially with the Fusionists as a Republican Party?

MASSACHUSETTS.

A formal Convention of the Free Democratic Party of Massachusetts was held at Springfield on the 17th, for the purpose merely of sanctioning the Republican nominations and the Republican Party. It was simply a delegate Convention. Mr. Hale was present, and delivered an effective speech.

The Know Nothings held their State Convention at Boston on the 18th, and it is said, 1,000 delegates were present. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, but they are reported as turbulent and stormy.

Several ballottings were had for a ticket, and at last Henry J. Gardner was declared the nominee for the office of Governor, and Simon Brown for the office of Lieut. Governor. Mr. Gardner has been a Webster Whig. Such a selection shows the affinities of a majority of the Massachusetts Know Nothings. The *Tel.* says that Henry Wilson was among the persons ballotted for, and that he promptly declined to receive a nomination. As General Wilson says he is not a member of the order, how could he be present to refuse a nomination? The telegraph is not always very intelligible. It is further stated that, after the nominations were made, the Secretary was instructed to make such anonymous communications to several of the Boston papers as would mislead them and the public as to the candidates nominated.

Of course, the sublime morality of such a procedure must commend it to the moral sense of every man!

Mr. Banks has been re-nominated by a Democratic Convention in the seventh district. We hope he may be re-elected, although we should have greatly preferred his re-nomination by a Republican Convention. He made a speech, in which he avowed his hostility to the Nebraska Bill and Slavery, and his determination to separate himself from the Administration on these questions, but at the same time declared that he adhered to the Democratic Party. We should like to know where the Democratic Party is. It is time that men of sense should emancipate themselves from slavery to mere names.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Burke, Hard Shell Democratic State Committee met at Concord last week, and repudiated the Pierce Administration, and declared a preference for Sam Houston, of Texas, for the Presidency.

Poor General Houston! This will scarcely promote his political prospects.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

The following table exhibits the result of the Congressional elections in the eleven States which have voted, compared with the present Congress:

| | New Congress. | Present Congress. |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Arkansas | 2 | 2 |
| California | 2 | 2 |
| Florida | 1 | 1 |
| Illinois | 1 | 1 |
| Iowa | 1 | 1 |
| Missouri | 1 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 20 |
| Ohio | 5 | 21 |
| Indiana | 2 | 9 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 21 | 65 |

Administration majority in the present Congress, 44; opposition majority in the new Congress, 44. Look to the Administration, 52.

The election of Fuller in the district of Maine, though it is not improbable that Milliken may receive the certificate on account of fatal irregularities in Aroostook.

But it is of not so much consequence that the Administration is in a minority in these States; we want to know how many of the slave power states, compared with Freedom and the free power. So we are obliged to place the six Missouri Whigs with the 21 Administration men, giving Slavery 27, and leaving Freedom 44 members without regard to the Union and Free-Soil members.

One hundred and forty-eight members are yet to be chosen—74 from Free States, and 74 from Slave States. In the contest upon slavery it is not safe to rely upon any Southern member for a vote on the right side, so we may add 74 to the 27 already chosen, and yield the right side to the slave power.

A full House consists of 234 members, a majority being 118. The only question, then, is, can the slaveholders get 17 more members from the Free States yet to elect? These States are the following:

g Freedom only 59—a majority of only 32. One hundred and forty-eight members are to be chosen—74 from free States, and 74 from Slave States. In the contest upon slave-

We cannot see how the seventeen pro-slavery men are to come from. There may be one in New Hampshire, one in Connecticut, three or four in New York, one or two in Illinois, and one or two in New Jersey—but at the utmost there is only ten. This calculation leaves 84 members without regard to Slavery and the Administration under the form and name of the Whig Party, and yields its support heartily to Mr. Morrill, the head of the Republican Party, which now holds in its hands the destinies of the State. This is the way to bring about a union of the true men of the free States.

VERMONT.

We do not exactly understand the state of things in Vermont; but the Whig managers do not seem to be pursuing a very conciliatory course. They claim the lion's share, and are determined to keep up a Whig party.

Lawrence Brainerd (Independent Democrat) has been elected U. S. Senator, for the short term, till March 4, 1855; Mr. Collamer for the long term.

Nebraska men (in Italy) 4; Anti Nebraska Democrats (small caps) 5; Broom, Native. The residue (16) Anti-Nebraska Whigs.

Pollock has a majority of 30,000. Mr. Pollock answered the questions of the Independent Democrat satisfactorily, and they withdrew their own nominations and resolved to support him. The Anti-Nebraska forces of the State concentrated upon him. He was also the candidate of the Temperance Party, but as the

six years. The vote for the latter was as follows:

Collamer, Whig 5 19
Shaffer, Free Soil 5 57
Baxter, Whig 2 2
Dillingham, Dem. 2 9
Majority for Collamer 10 14

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Baltic left Liverpool on the 4th of October. On Thursday the 12th, at 2 P. M., leaving Cape Race S. W. by W. 70 miles, fell in with and boarded the English schooner John Clemens, who reported the loss of the Arctic. The schooner had been despatched from St. John's the 4th of October by the American Consul, with directions to cruise about the vicinity of the accident for a fortnight; but up to this date had found no trace of boats or other material of either ship, excepting the flag-staff of the Arctic.

The Arctic, according to the above information, the Baltic was within five miles of the position assigned the Arctic, at the time of the accident, by her second officer.

The Cunard mail steamship Arctic arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Sunday, the 1st inst.

The United States steamer San Jacinto has put back to Southampton, with machinery damaged, having when off the Texel, broken one of the fans of her screw. She will be detained for some five or six weeks, and in consequence will not reach this winter in the Baltic, as was intended.

The Baltic brings tidings of a brilliant victory of the allies over the Russians, and the surrender of Sebastopol, with a terrible loss to the Russian army. The results were much the same as those reported by the dispatches and despatches from which all the facts that were known in England at the sailing of the Baltic, were gleaned.

The Baltic on the Alma—The Russian Army on the Retreat.

The first news that reached England came in the following despatch from the British Ambassador in Constantinople. It was dated Constantinople, September 23, and forwarded by the British Consul General at Belgrade, the date of September 30, 7 A. M.

The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, and 200 guns, was attacked on the 18th inst. at 1 P. M., by the allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at half past three, with a loss on our side of about 1,400 killed and wounded, and on the equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat.

The next official despatch received was one from Lord Raglan, commander-in-chief of the allied army in the Crimea, not dated, but evidently written on the 23d of September. This despatch also came through Belgrade. It is as follows:

"The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above Alma, and carried it, after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been killed. We have respecting a joint army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers, and two guns, have been taken by the English army."

"The Paris correspondent of the usually well-informed *Independent*, dated Sept. 23, says 'The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above Alma, and carried it, after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been killed. We have respecting a joint army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers, and two guns, have been taken by the English army.'"

"The Paris correspondent of the usually well-informed *Independent*, dated Sept. 23, says 'The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above Alma, and carried it, after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been killed. We have respecting a joint army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers, and two guns, have been taken by the English army.'"

"The Paris correspondent of the usually well-informed *Independent*, dated Sept. 23, says 'The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above Alma, and carried it, after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been killed. We have respecting a joint army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers, and two guns, have been taken by the English army.'"

"The Paris correspondent of the usually well-informed *Independent*, dated Sept. 23, says 'The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above Alma, and carried it, after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been killed. We have respecting a joint army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers, and two guns, have been taken by the English army.'"

"The Paris correspondent of the usually well-informed *Independent*, dated Sept. 23, says 'The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above Alma, and carried it, after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been killed. We have respecting a joint army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers, and two guns, have been taken by the English army.'"

"The Paris correspondent of the usually well-informed *Independent*, dated Sept. 23, says 'The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above Alma, and carried it, after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been killed. We have respecting a joint army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers, and two guns, have been taken by the English army.'"

"The Paris correspondent of the usually well-informed *Independent*, dated Sept. 23, says 'The allied armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above Alma, and carried it, after a desperate battle, about an hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss I regret to add, is very considerable, but no general officer has been killed. We have respecting a joint army of the enemy was estimated from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two general officers, and two guns, have been taken by the English army.'"

